

My Search For Human Values Is Topic Of Wednesday Speech By Mrs. B. Watt To Philosophers

Mid-week Speaker is Pioneer
Newswoman

IN CONVOCATION HALL

A newspaperwoman of the old school will address the Wednesday meeting of the Philosophical Society. Mrs. A. Balmer Watt, editor of the first women's page in Western Canada, will speak to the society on "My Search for Human Values." It sounds like a crazy topic, Mrs. Watt told The Gateway, "and if I had had more time I should probably have changed it." Mrs. Watt explained that she would deal with her journalistic career in an autobiographical manner with special emphasis upon the effect of people upon her. "It will be the effect of life upon me and not my effect upon life," said Mrs. Watt. "I have met many interesting people and some people who thought they were very interesting; all have left their effect upon me. I will attempt to interpret these effects. I hope that some people who follow along my line of thought may profit from my experiences and avoid some of the pitfalls into which I so gaily wandered. I understand that there will be a discussion afterwards; that should be very interesting." Mrs. Watt is a charter member of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Before coming to Edmonton she lived in Woodstock, Ontario. "Nothing ever happened there," she said, "and nothing ever will. It's a charming spot, of course, but dead. They condemned the old Town Hall regularly every year, but nothing was ever done about it. It was a radical change coming to this virgin country. It was a thrilling place to work. We had no railroads then, no large buildings, none of the complex life of today. I was present at the beginning of all this; it was like being at the creation of a new world. This country has grown a lot since then; not as nicely as I should like to have seen it grow, perhaps, but it has grown." Mrs. Watt traced briefly the colorful development of the North-west to The Gateway. It is a fascinating story the way Mrs. Watt tells it. The meeting will commence at 8:15; admission is 25c; the scene is Convocation Hall.

STUDENT SOLDIERS SWING IN KHAKI

C.O.T.C. Ball is Brilliant Affair

On Friday evening, Jan. 7, the C.O.T.C. held their annual ball in Athabasca Hall. Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen, the setting was a brilliant one. The men were all in uniform for the occasion, producing a smart military surrounding, the officers and distinguished guests wearing scarlet uniforms.

The ballroom was decorated with large British flags and silhouettes of soldiers. Two soldiers standing at the door with rifles and fixed bayonets completed the desirable effect.

Particularly impressive was the entrance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Bowen, accompanied by the playing of "The King." Joe De Courcy and his orchestra provided the dance rhythms, to the delight of all the dancers.

An appetizing supper was served in the gym, where each guest was given a cartoonist's sketch portraying several members of the corps in action.

Altogether it was a grand party, and was enjoyed very much, despite the fact that our uniform fitted us so tightly that we were in constant fear of an embarrassing incident.

Much credit is due the committee in charge of arrangements, which consisted of Lt. R. S. Folinsbee, Lt. J. T. Stewart, Lt. G. F. Caspar, Lt. J. T. Patterson, Cpl. R. E. Marfleet, Cadet C. D. Patterson, Cadet J. W. Reynolds.

Graciously receiving the many guests were Mrs. Bown, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Dodd.



Tuesday, Jan. 11—
—Ski Club meeting, movies of Banff Ski Meet, Med 158, 7:30 p.m.
—Interfac Basketball, Arts vs. Commerce, Upper Gym, 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 12—
—Tuesday Issue of Gateway, Arts Rotunda, 11:30 a.m.
—International Relations Club, Mlle. de Dietrich, Arts 143, 4:30 p.m.

—Chem Club, E. Y. Spencer, Med 136-142, 4:30 p.m.
—Prometheus Club, St. Joseph's, 4:30 p.m.

—Radio Club, Vince Rideout, E207, 4:30 p.m.
—Students' Council, St. Joseph's Library, 7:30 p.m.

—Philosophical Society, Mrs. Balmer Watt, Con. Hall, 8:15 p.m.

WINNIPEG GUESTS SOON TO ADDRESS STUDENT MEETING

Complete Details of Conference
Will Be Given

DELEGATES SPEAKING

The delegates from the National Conference of Canadian University Students have returned from the Conference at Winnipeg marvelling at their previous ignorance of the affairs that are of great importance to us as University students. After hearing students from all parts of the country speak on their problems, which all affect Canada as a whole, they were astounded at how little they know. The delegates had a great deal of pre-conference study behind them, but still they found that they were out of touch with the pressing problems of Canada.

They learned of the life on other campuses and compared it with their own; they heard new slants on the question of Foreign Policy of Canada; they discussed religion in regard to the student; listened to addresses and talks on the Control of Society; the problems facing Industry were of peculiar interest to many. These delegates are anxious that all the students should, in some measure, have a chance to get some of the facts of the Conference so they have arranged a meeting to which all students who are interested in the life of Canada and its citizens are cordially invited to attend. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 4:30, in a room to be announced. Watch the notice boards for the location of the meeting.

The meeting is being sponsored by the following campus clubs. The Political Science Club, the Debating Society, the Ag Club, the International Relations Club, the S.C.M., the Students' Council, St. Stephen's College, and the Engineering Society. These clubs recognize the need for present day students to have some knowledge of the affairs of their country.

Three speakers will address the meeting, each giving a particular phase of the Conference for your consideration and discussion. One of the speakers will deal with the Conference generally and the continuation work that is to follow. The other two will deal with the work of the commissions. Each delegate to the Conference studied in one of the various commissions that were set up so that each person could work on that phase of the Conference that was of greatest interest to him. Joe Woodsworth will speak on Canada's Foreign Policy, Gordon Burton will deal with the Control of Society, and Dick Ghieslin will address the gathering on Education and Campus Life. John Maxwell, who is the chairman of the organization set up to continue the work of the Conference on the campus, will be in the chair. He will also present a general view of the Conference and the plans for continuation. Come out and hear of the Conference that some of us were privileged to attend.

SENATE RATIFIES CHANGE IN ARTS

Standards Raised for Commerce; Language Requirements Altered

A greater emphasis on Division A in the courses leading to the degree of B.A., and a raising of the standards in the first year of Commerce resulted from a meeting of the Senate of the University of Alberta, held December 17. A number of changes were approved which may be of considerable importance to many students.

Changes approved are:
(1) All B.A. candidates will be required to take in addition to English 2, one foreign language (ancient or modern), but will not be required to take a laboratory science.

(2) For both B.A. and B.Sc. candidates the number of courses in second year (old third) is increased from 4 to 5 to give students an opportunity to include another junior subject.

(3) B.Com. students will be required to take English 2, but will not have to take a laboratory science.

(4) German will be put on a par with Spanish as a B.Com. language subject.

(5) Students in first year of Commerce will be required to obtain a general average of 60 per cent. before going on to their second year.

Recorded Presentations Continue Sunday Evenings

Every Sunday throughout the Varsity term, at 7:30 p.m., in the radio studio of CKUA, a music hour is held. This hour is not broadcast and is intended primarily for the entertainment of the students who, for the most part, have no access during the week to the radio or phonograph. CKUA has a library of upwards of 1,500 records, about half of which were the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. This is the most varied and complete collection of its kind in the city. Whole symphonies, operas, concertos, quartets, quintets, solos of every description—there is music here to delight every listener. Programs are drawn up by a student committee from requests.

TALENT HELPED



SHEILA MORRISON
Whose brilliant performance in "The Happy Journey" was instrumental in Varsity's Festival win.

TINO ROSSI SINGS AT FILM SOCIETY MUSICAL COMEDY

Pictures of South Africa Also Shown

COMEDY IN FRENCH

The popular French musical comedy, "Marinella," was presented on Monday by the National Film Society as the initial offering of the new year.

This film, featuring the mellow tenor voice of the French star, Tino Rossi, was a Forrester-Parant production, filmed by Paramount under a Western Electric Sound Patent. All dialogue was in French, and those who were unacquainted with the story were supplied with type-written synopsis of the plot.

The name of the story, "Marinella," is taken from the popular rumba selection, which was the "theme-song." This selection, sung by Rossi several times during the course of the story, proved very popular with the audience.

The story is that of a young Parisian interior decorator who rises from that humble calling to that of a great radio and television star because of his magnificent voice. Starting as an interior decorator for a new and exclusive Paris night club, Tino Rossi soon becomes feature singer at the cabaret as well as idol of the radio fans. The heroine, Yvette Lebon, falls in love with his voice.

She, too, is a singer, and she takes a contract to appear and sing as the "Masked Sensation," with her true identity unknown. Rossi, meeting her, falls in love with her, but is unaware of her identity as the "Masked Sensation," of whom he is somewhat jealous, due to her success as a rival singer. Indeed, Rossi and Yvette quarrel bitterly over the relative merits of the two singers, and she leaves him, resolved to teach him a lesson.

A this point a new television broadcasting firm in Paris decides to use them both on its inaugural program. Yvette plays a part opposite to Rossi, and, since she is appearing as the "Masked Sensation," her true identity is unknown to the latter. Indeed, she is to unmask later during the program, and reveal herself to the audience.

However, before this point is reached, the television studio is blown up "accidentally" by the star comedian, a rival of Rossi's for the love of Yvette. Finally the two singers meet in the night club, and Rossi discovers his love's true identity, thus bringing the play to a happy conclusion.

Shown with this feature was a short topic, "Love o'Pems," a set of beautifully photographed movies of the South African coast.

The next presentation of the society will be "Poli de Carotte" (The Red-Head), which will be shown on January 24.

SUNDAY SPEAKER URGES INCREASED STUDY OF BIBLE

Speaking to a congregation of students in Convocation Hall on Sunday, Mlle. Suzanne de Dietrich expressed the belief that solutions of students' pressing personal problems could be found readily by an intelligent study of the Bible. "The Bible is a place where God meets man," Mlle. de Dietrich said. "Consideration of the great question, 'Where art Thou?' causes Christians to realize their relationship with the divinity," the speaker said.

Mlle. de Dietrich is a member of the world council of the Y.W.C.A., and an executive of the World Student Christian Federation. She is making a six weeks visit to Canadian universities.

The service was sponsored by the Student Christian Movement. Prof. L. H. Nichols played the memorial organ.

NOTICE

Anyone who has not returned their Year Book proofs to McDermid's Studios is requested to do so immediately.

SMALL CROWD, JOE DE COURCY FOR UNDERGRAD

Tickets Still Available From
Commerce Club

Happy smiles on the faces of Messrs. Weekes and Pecks, looks of dreamy anticipation of the people who have bought programs, and worried expressions of the Commerce executive, all point to a complete refunding of the dance bonds when the Undergrad sessions opens in Athabasca Hall on Friday night.

Joe De Courcy, who has a virtual monopoly of the highest class of dancing entertainment in this part of the world, will have complete control of the transactions of the musical stock board. During first recess, supper to you, will feature two mid-session waltzes which have been the biggest attraction in the sale of second recess programs; in fact, the bonds have been selling at a small premium for the second session.

Bondholders are not very numerous in comparison with the issue buyers of most of the other undergraduate companies. With a small crowd and music by the great De Courcy's orchestra, the Commerce Club is anticipating a very successful pleasure venture. Tickets may be secured after Tuesday from any of the members of the Commerce executive, Bob McCullough, Gordon Buchanan, Helen Jenkins, George Mowat, Stew Campbell or Percy Powers.

The dance will be formal and faculty colors will be worn.

DON'T FORGET

You still have the opportunity of getting a free copy of the 1938 Evergreen and Gold. It will be given to the person submitting the most comical snapshot or candid camera shot.

Look through your dresser drawers and steamers, trunks, and give us as many as you like.

Help us make this the most interesting Year Book ever.

There is no limit to the number of pictures which can be submitted by one person.

Place entries in sealed envelope and drop in green box adjacent to Post Office in Art building, or hand it to some member of Evergreen and Gold staff before Feb. 15.

WHO'S GOING TO WEAR THE PANTS?

Old Controversy Rages Once
More

UNIVERSITY OF 'TOBA

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7 (W.I.P.U.)—Questioned by a Manitoba reporter regarding a news despatch from the University of Capetown, "Toba coeds threw a great deal of light on the question of who should wear the pants, at least when student affairs are under consideration."

The despatch, stating that Capetown University co-eds had protested that men take too prominent a part in student activity and government, and demanded that women be given a greater opportunity to display their abilities in these fields, was shown to several Manitoba co-eds, who were then asked to comment on it.

An Arts student, unwilling to admit that men enjoyed a monopoly in affairs politic, stated that: "If I were in Capetown and just growing up, I'd want a place in student activity; but I'm getting along very nicely, thank you."

A Science student, belying her words by doing a man's job, or what was once considered to be man's work, stated that: "A woman's glands differ from a man's. Her natural tendencies are to stay at home. As in bees, there are three sexes in humans: drones, queens and workers. Workers are female in form and not in function. All they can do is sting. Advocates of increased activity for women belong to this last class."

Speaking more candidly than most of her sex, a co-ed who took a major part in the recently concluded student conference, stated that: "Women got the vote, but as far as I can see it didn't do them any good. Let men run things. They're a lot smarter."

PROFESSOR'S NOVEL AWAITS PUBLICATION

R. E. Mitchell, English Professor, has recently completed a full-length novel, according to information received by The Gateway.

Mr. Mitchell's novel, "The Quack-in-hole House" is now in the agent's hands awaiting a publisher. The novel, set in New York, has as its hero an old house in New York dating from the 1850s. The story of the house is followed through six or seven groups of people who lived there. The scene shifts for short periods to Vienna, San Francisco and New Orleans, but returns to New York for the wrecking of the house in the 1920s.

The background of old New York, especially in regard to costuming, decoration and furniture, forms the historical basis of the novel. Mr. Mitchell lived in the house concerned, and from there carried on his investigations.

Concerning his recent trip to New York and complications, Mr. Mitchell's only comment was the enjoyability of the theatre.

"Happy Journey" To Travel To Calgary As Result Of Win In Regional Festival Saturday

Wins High Praise From Calgary Adjudicator

CLEVER PANTOMIME

Winning the unstinted praise of Adjudicator French Holyroyd, "The Happy Journey" achieved another triumph Saturday night when it was adjudged the best of four plays entered in the Northern Alberta Sub-Regional Dramatic Festival. Plays were also presented by the Edmonton Little Theatre, Le Cercle Moliere and the White Circle. Of these "East of Eden," the Little Theatre's effort, was awarded second place. These two plays won the right to compete in the Alberta Dramatic Festival at Calgary. "The Happy Journey" was the winning play in the interyear play competition last November when it was presented by the Junior class. A capacity house viewed the competition, which was under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. John Campbell Bowen.

University Approaches Perfection
"My main difficulty with 'The Happy Journey,'" said Mr. Holyroyd, "will be to discover in what respects it is not good. I started to take notes, but after the first few minutes I decided to just sit back and enjoy myself. The pantomime was good, the timing perfect, and the diction beautiful; we did not miss a single line, not a single word," Mr. Holyroyd went on. "The characterization was splendid. Mr. Kirby (Sheila Morrison) was perfect, and Pa (Vincent Hyland)—well, he was better than perfect. I liked particularly the entrance into the bedroom—the walking around the bed which had just been put in position, and the natural entrance with no sense of ludicrousness." The decision which gave first place to "The Happy Journey" was greeted with sustained applause. The play had kept the large crowd which filled Convocation Hall in fits of laughter.

Mr. Holyroyd was also enthusiastic about "East of Eden." This play relied for its effectiveness upon its rapid-fire dialogue. The adjudicator thought, however, that a great deal more might have been made of the stage. "I should like to have seen a platform about a foot high at the back of the stage, concealing lights which would have played upon a back-drop. This gives a wonderful impression of being on a height. I should also like to have had the Garden of Eden suggested by a strong light coming from the wings in stage right." He was strongly impressed with the performance of Arthur Clough as Cain. Mr. Holyroyd complained that none of the women knew how to hold a baby. "Even a bachelor knows that he has to support a baby's head," he said.

"Separation" Mr. Holyroyd praised for the beautiful enunciation of the two characters. He said, however, that the play did not belong on the stage. "There is so little essential action," he said, "it should make an excellent radio play."

"The Nursery Maid of Heaven," disappointed the adjudicator very much. He felt that it was too difficult a play to be attempted by amateurs. He said, in substance, that too much time was wasted between scenes, and that the diction and acting was, on the whole, poor.

Both "The Happy Journey" and "East of Eden" will travel to Calgary where the Provincial Festival will be held from February 17 to 19. It is expected that Mr. Malcolm Morley, noted English playwright and producer, will be the adjudicator. The winner of the Provincial Festival will go to Winnipeg to compete in the Dominion Festival.

FOUR PROVINCIAL DEBATES PLANNED

Varsity Speakers Will Visit
Southern Alberta

TEAMS STILL UNCHOSEN

Two debaters will travel shortly with blood in their eye and armed with various briefs and arguments, prepared to do their damndest in the forensic lists of the south. It is expected that Mount Royal College in Calgary will sponsor one debate, while the Debating Club of Camrose have offered to meet the team. Camrose Normal has arranged to sponsor another debate early in February. The Rotary Club at High River have also consented to receive the team and arrange a debate.

These trips by Alberta teams are invaluable sources of publicity for the University, and while they entail almost overwhelming volumes of correspondence in their arrangement, the Debating Society feels that the returns to the University are well worth while.

Teams for these debates will be chosen soon, and the lucky pair are assured of an enjoyable trip, with all expenses paid, and every town vying with each other to give them a good time.

Lorne E. Ingle, secretary of Debating, and Marion Williams ably handled the correspondence, and are to be commended for their work.

PLANS LAID FOR GREATER ACTIVITY OF N.F.C.U.S. IN '38

John McDonald, McGill, Elected
Federation President

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PLANNED

At the four-day meeting of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, held in Winnipeg during the Christmas holidays, officers were elected for this year. John A. McDonald, prominent McGill student, was chosen president. Others on the executive are Jean Fournier of Laval, first vice-president; Ronald W. Turner, Manitoba, second vice-president; Alex. Rankin, Toronto, third vice-president. A commission on the appointment of honorary officers of the federation was also appointed, consisting of Malcolm Brown, Vancouver, and Renny Ross, Dalhousie. The N. F. C. U. S. is the only official organization between Canadian universities, Queen's and St. Francis Xavier being the only colleges not represented in it.

Other business of the meeting was the reading and adopting of the financial report. It was recommended that the next meeting of the council be held in Ottawa, subject to ratification by the new executive.

Student activities were discussed in general, a brief report of the manner of handling initiations and discipline being given by each representative. With regard to initiation, it was found that the majority of colleges had abolished any initiation ceremonies which might involve "hazing," and replaced them with a freshman welcome week, including pep rallies, informal parties and dances which enable the newcomer to meet their fellow students. Discipline, with the exception of at Ottawa and Montreal universities, is handled almost entirely by the student councils.

An effective treatment of the student housing problem was outlined by Alex. Rankin, Toronto, as the scheme operating on that campus. There the student administrative council inspects about 1,200 houses annually, which are listed as providing board and room. Location, rates, meals and accommodation in general are investigated in each case, and the results are kept on file for the out-of-town students' convenience. Lower rates are arranged with the landlord in return for a guarantee, backed by the student council, that the student will remain. Free board is often provided in return for small chores. McGill sponsors a similar system.

At earlier sessions it was decided that a central employment bureau for Canadian students be established, that the exchange of students between universities be continued and effort made to obtain exchanges with American and European universities, that radio debates be abolished for this year and, if possible, resumed in the fall of 1938. A plan to provide for honorary membership in order to interest in the federation outstanding citizens in the educational and public life of the Dominion was also passed.

Exchange Scholarships Offered
The most important part of the work undertaken by the National Federation of Canadian University Students during the past several years has been the exchange of undergraduates between the various universities of Canada. About one hundred students have availed themselves of the opportunities provided by this plan during the nine years of its operation.

Under the plan, the Canadian universities are divided into four groups—the University of British Columbia, the universities of the prairie provinces, those of Ontario and Quebec, and the universities of the Maritimes. At present a fifth division is under consideration, by which English-speaking students may exchange with those of French universities in Canada. A student applying under the scheme must transfer to a university outside of his own division. Moreover, he must undertake to return to his own campus at the end of his year away. Thus it has been considered advisable that students who will be taking the third year of their course at the university selected be chosen, so that they might return home for their fourth year.

University of Alberta students desiring to apply for one of these scholarships should get in touch with Arch McEwen, local representative of the N.F.C.U.S.



Woman Hater Ted Bishop creeping around corners in the Arts building, trying to get knowledge for nothing. Personality girl Pudgy Williams turning her smile on six men at once with great effect.

THE GATEWAY



Published each Tuesday and Friday throughout the College Year under authority of the Publications Board of the Students' Union of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Member Canadian University Press

MEMBER WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE PRESS UNION

Advertising rates may be had upon request to the Advertising Manager of The Gateway, Room 151 Arts Building, University of Alberta. Subscription rates: 2.00 per year in the United States and Canada.

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THE COMING YEAR

With us still today is the eternal optimist, standing on the threshold of another new year and complacently uttering the standardized gospel of eternal optimism, "Last year showed some bad features, but it wasn't so bad."

The historian of 1937 can, if he tries, see silver linings in the clouds and progress underneath. There were some constructive and hopeful happenings. Timely and considered philanthropy came forward with rich gifts, voluntary charity bore up well despite increased taxation. Medicine regained the headlines; the war on social diseases became fashionable, birth control moved closer to respectability, new knowledge emerged for combating pneumonia, poliomyelitis, arthritis, measles and hay fever. Greater concern for common welfare was witnessed, especially on the part of business and government. Education showed a greater propensity to produce men fitted for their place in society; it was boldly said that ideas, initiative and intellectual honesty are rather to be chosen than high grades. Organized religion in 1937 was deeply stirred, took fresh note of its responsibilities and clarified its relations to society. Science and invention continued onward in startling advances.

Yet, one cannot escape the realization that with all our progress, there exists an underlying shakiness and fear. In the summer months we in Western Canada maintained our faith in an orderly return to prosperity despite the exceptional circumstances of a devastating drought. Many believed that the world was forging ahead and that, granted normal weather, Canada, particularly the West, would soon be in the van of world recovery. But this judgment, as the past few months have shown, was immature. Business and stock market recession in the United States has evidenced some deeper evil than prairie rains can remove.

We are forced to the conclusion that what has brought about this retardation in recovery is the disastrous uncertainty now reigning in the field of international affairs. It is war and the rumor of wars which is at the bottom of the problem which 1938 must solve.

Quoting the New York Times: "If it be true that there is in the world a line-up of fascist States vis-à-vis democratic States, then it must be written that in 1937 the fascist States made large advances. Using war and the threats of war to obtain their ends, they have gone ahead while the powers which have popular rule have abstained from war. Before the bravado of Hitler and Mussolini and of the Japanese the attitudes of the democratic powers, in the face of the violation of treaties, has been one of patience and forbearance. But to the aggressive nations, this attitude has been taken as one of doing nothing. Efforts at moral suasion have been vain, and, as the year closes, it is more evident than ever that forces recognize no argument except force."

The need of the world in 1938, more than any other, is for commitments, pacts and covenants which will make the cause of peace a specific actuality instead of the fatuous will o' the wisp it has now become. Commitments for peace and commitments for the defense of peace: these must be our objectives.

The course still remains open if there is courage to follow it, and courage to endure the consequences of the attempt. The deterrent to the aggressor lies not in the mere heaping up of armaments which may be used against him but rather in awakening his clear understanding that, under certain provocation, these armaments will be used against him. He must not be allowed to doubt that the axe will fall.

The machinery to effectively employ the weapon, the League of Nations, is in a state of disrepair, but if the nations of the world are to maintain their identity and the civilization they have created, they must spare no effort to rebuild the League or replace it with an adequate substitute.

CASSEROLE

"What was that explosion out on Cy's farm?"
"He fed his hens 'Lay or Bust' food and one of them was a rooster."

Harlem is a fine source of hospital humor. The latest concerns a colored lady who was asked if she had ever been X-rayed.

"No, sir," she replied, "but I have been ultra-violated."

When the doctor told him that he had been bitten by a mad dog the man immediately began to write on a piece of paper with feverish haste. The doctor said, "You needn't start making out your will now." To which the man replied, "I'm not making out my will; I'm writing out a list of all the people I'm going to bite."

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The first National Conference of Canadian University Students is over, and 350 students from fifteen universities across Canada have returned to their campuses. Much time and money were spent on the conference; the delegates passed five days in intensive discussion, and now their fellow students are asking: What did the conference accomplish? What have its delegates brought back with them?

According to all reports, the conference was a success; in spite of its wide range and brief duration its main objectives were attained. One of these objectives was to contribute something to Canadian unity by promoting an understanding of sectional problems. A student commission with representatives from all parts of Canada, each with some special brief prepared beforehand, discussed various aspects of Canada's political and economic problems. In particular, considerable light was thrown on the relation of Quebec to the rest of Canada. Particular interest was shown in education; and students from all universities compared notes and "talked shop"; changes in curricula and means of obtaining these changes were discussed.

But it was realized that the most important aspect of the conference was the reporting of its discussions to the various campuses and the continued exchange of ideas between universities. To this end a central co-ordinating committee was set up, and plans were laid by individual delegations to carry back to their universities the reports and findings of the conference. Only in so far as this is done can the conference be called a success, and the success of this again depends on the interest shown in the conference by the students at large. The Alberta delegates have prepared reports and are anxious to present them; their efforts and the intensive work done by the conference merit an interested reception by the student body.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The following editorial is reprinted from the January 4th issue of the University of Manitoba "Manitoban"; the writer is John H. McDonald, Editor of the McGill Daily, President of the N.F.C.U.S. and of the Canadian University Press.

From some of the windows of the buildings of the University of Manitoba the Legislature of Manitoba can be seen. We see a fairly well-balanced building from an architectural point of a view—a building which contains a fairly well-balanced body of men. However, on other campuses where the legislature may be seen, it is not only seen but felt.

Now, we contend that merely because a University is set up and maintained by a Legislature is not reason to assume that the Legislature has the right to say what shall be thought by the members of that University. Yet this seems to be the case at some of our sister Universities, particularly at the University of New Brunswick, where freedom of the press is a mere euphemism. Such a condition is deplorable. The fact that a political leader suppresses the activities of any journal is an indication that the authority concerned has an unhealthy conscience.

We of the presses of the Universities of Canada are not trying to break up our society. We are not trying to spread any particular doctrine. We do believe, however, in reporting the events of the campus with an accuracy and a clarity which will interest our readers. For this to be effective there must be absolute freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Now with this freedom we also realize that there is a responsibility to be fair to all parties concerned. We believe that we have the judgment to appreciate this responsibility and are prepared to shoulder it. Hence we should not be hampered by censure, as is unfortunately the case in certain so-called centres of learning.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

ORCHIDS in profusion to the University Dramatic Society players for their outstanding triumph in the Sub-Regional Drama Festival! If an adjudication could be more glowing, the English language would first require a replenished supply of superlatives. We wish them repeated success in the contest in Calgary next month.

CONTINUING time-honored tradition, the apathy of our student body is reflected in the dearth of letters for publication in THE GATEWAY. It would appear that the only student interests are lectures, laboratories and motion pictures.

SOVIET scientists went to live at the North Pole, where, according to a schoolboy, "It is so cold that the towns are uninhabited." Following the same reasoning, we may expect a stampede of immigrants into Alberta. The late lamented spring weather in January was novel, to say the least.

FROM THE GALLERY

By "Facey"

IF the National Conference held at Winnipeg over Xmas was responsible for the convention of the editors of the various University papers, then it did achieve something of value. The newspaper conference seems to have outshone its sponsor in suggesting practical ideas that will be of some value to the majority of the students. The editors not only talked, but acted, with the result that an association of Canadian University newspapers was formed and the framework laid for a Canadian University Press. There is no doubt whatever that this union provides the only way of gaining the changes advocated by the National Conference.

THE idea of a National Conference of University students is theoretically sound, but is of little practical value. The delegates can talk and discuss and pass resolutions, but once they have sent those resolutions on to the higher powers the matter is entirely out of their hands. If the resolutions so passed on are disregarded, as it is very likely they will be, there is little that the National Conference can do about it. The newspaper conference, however, can accomplish something by the very fact that the ideas and plans resulting from the conference can be executed by the men who originated them. The Canadian University Press is a reality that can achieve something now and be of some lasting value. The resolutions of the National Conference by dint of being repressed a number of times may be adopted at some future date, but there is no guarantee that they will be. It would be much more effective to present constantly such resolutions as are worthy in all University papers to arouse the support of the students and the interest of the authorities.

OF LASING VALUE

THE style is at times highly artificial. In some passages it is very effective, as in the description of the little boy's first glimpse of London. "How the town flew like an eager bird straight into my open mouth and has rested in my heart ever since . . . the steeples of the grey churches, the glare of the butcher's stall, houses running together as though in a panic." But often the scene is too carefully planned, the colors too brilliant, the speeches too meaningful for our taste. This may, of course, be excellent technique and realism on the part of Mr. Walpole. After all, an author is the teller of the story!

The central theme of the book is John Cornelius' search for artistic and emotional reality. In one passage he is talking to his friend about methods of writing, and then he ends up rather abruptly: "None of that matters at all, you know. Once you can express yourself. After that, all that matters is what you are. Are you someone by yourself—original, first hand?"

John Cornelius was an "original." Walpole says that perhaps his greatest quality was "fidelity"—fidelity to and belief in himself and the world of ideas he has created. Everything was black or white to John Cornelius. He loved all living creatures, and was fearful of the very witches and goblins that filled his fairy stories. Walpole emphasizes again and again this impragmatic detachment, and for his epitaph he chooses a quotation from Melville: "He was a man of whom it may be said of him truly that he loved his fellow men, but with equal truth that he was always a stranger in the world that they had made."

For us the book has several irritating features. Walpole has adopted a form of narrative which, while it may lend reality and verisimilitude to a story, yet unless it is very skilfully handled it more often tends to sketchy characterization, repetition and slowness of pace. Walpole makes the teller of the story a literary friend of Cornelius, one who knew him intimately enough to have been the repository of many personal confidences, and a man of sufficient perception and intuition to surmise what he had not been told, and to weave the whole into a biographical romance.

Nor is the teller himself impeccable. He feels that out of the varying pictures of Cornelius he must construct a composite that for himself at least is true. So what we read is the teller's ideas about Cornelius, or what he feels must have happened under certain circumstances—an "edited edition" rather than a simple biography. Conrad has used the same method very successfully, but with Walpole the characters do not seem to grow and the story, while excellent at the beginning, seems to drag and droop in the middle.

Walpole wanted to convey the "feel" of pre-war literary England. His hero is an author, and it is quite apropos that we should meet other literary men. But the characterizations are too thin, slight conversations are introduced for no other purpose than to lend "flavor." He discusses the talents of his group and passes casual but final judgment. This proved rather distracting to us, for we realized that he was of course talking about contemporary authors, and our constant problem was to keep in mind a list of people whom, at the very moment he might be smoothly damning. In this section we felt that Walpole was indulging himself rather than forwarding his story.

THE newspaper is the only effective medium through which students can express their views, and it is the only medium whereby the views of the majority of the students can be ascertained. How can the delegates at a conference be sure that they are expressing the general viewpoint and not the ideas of a small group? There were relatively few students in this University who had a concise idea of the purpose of the National Conference, or what it hoped to achieve, and it would be a fallacy to say that the delegates truly represented the student body when such a condition existed. The memory of the student regarding matters of this kind is short, and if the papers did not keep them alive, the ideas expressed at the conference would soon die a natural death. It is this fact that makes the formation of a Canadian University Press so important. The improvement it brings will greatly facilitate the interchange of ideas, bringing about a greater unity of thought among Canadian students that will be effective.

NEED FOR N.C.U.S. OVER University Press can now fulfil the purpose of the National Conference so much better than that institution itself, both in obtaining the true ideas of the students and in making those ideas felt, that it seems entirely unnecessary to have a conference of university delegates at all. Let there rather be an annual conference of the editors of the university papers to improve and enlarge the Canadian University Press, and the resolutions of the National Conference will not only be discussed by all students, but will have a far better chance of becoming realities.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Nineteen-year-old burglar, Joseph Sharon, Jimmed his way through A window which W. M. McCaughy And his wife Had been unable to open for months. Not for this, but for Taking a \$150 diamond ring Was Sharon sent To prison.

Scotland will spend 20 million pounds On the Empire show in Glasgow this spring. Announced good will ambassador Marie Kane. Miss Kane, however, did not state how much Her canny countrymen expect To make.

Students from 150 universities, Delegates to the annual American Student Union Convention Recently danced around a bonfire Built on the Vassar campus And threw their silk stockings And neckties into the flames as a part of Their boycott campaign against Japan.

Maxine Baird—Why have I so many freckles, doctor? Dr. DeWitt—I guess it's the iron constitution rusting out in you.



"Some people think you're almost human—"
"If I were I'd be smoking a Sweet Cap—right now!"

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WATCH FOR THE
ANNOUNCEMENT OF DATES

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The Wandering Minds Of French Students

A Philosophical Dialogue by Henri de Savoye

At one of last week's lectures, I told my French students that I was going to impart to them the secret of making faultless compositions. Immediately all the eyes sparkled, the ears almost stood up and the mouths opened as if to swallow what could not penetrate through the ears. Then with the tone of an oracle I uttered these golden words: "Always think of what you are doing." And I added: "Every one of you knows enough French to write a good composition. The rules of agreement are familiar to you. Then why do you, at every line, mix the singular with the plural and the feminine with the masculine? Simply because you do not think of what you are doing."

When the lecture was over, one of the students came to my desk: "Would you tell me, Professor, how I can keep my mind steady on my work?"

"Well, Jack, do you find any difficulty in doing so?"

"Yes, and not only in studying French, but with any subject, mathematics, botany, physiology, anything at all. How can I overcome that defect?"

"My dear, Jack, I don't know. I am not a professor of psychology. I can teach you the agreement of past participles, but if you can't listen to me while I speak, what can I do for you?"

Two or three students had gathered round the desk and Robert said:

"You know, Jack, I have been troubled with the same difficulty. When playing baseball at High School my mind was always away from the game and one day, while I was dreaming, the ball hit my nose and broke it. The next day I entered the classroom with a bandage across my face. My teacher of mathematics, who was the baseball coach, smiled at me, saying: 'Why don't you keep your mind on what you are doing? When you play ball think of the ball, and when you put on your socks think of the socks, otherwise you may set them on your ears, and . . . You will look like an ass, cried Joseph."

They all started laughing and left the room.

Two days after this, at the close of the next lecture, Jack came again to my desk and said:

"This morning while I was focusing my mind on my hair that I brushed and on my nose that I blew, it came to me that I was losing precious time."

"What do you mean?"

"I might have occupied my mind in reviewing a theorem of geometry. Or the rule of the partitive article, I interrupted."

Robert, in his turn, interrupted me:

"Don't say, Jack, that you lose your time when you teach your mind to obey you. You might as well say that you lost it when you learned how to write, because you might have peeled potatoes at that moment. As your ability to write is now valuable to you, so will be your mind when you can handle it at will. Just now you own a wild branch, full of life but unserviceable."

At that point Joseph turned to Robert:

"Dear Robert," said he, "your comparison is not quite right. A man owns a horse but he does not own his mind, since his mind is himself. Don't you remember Descartes' words: 'I think therefore I am,' which means: 'It is the soul that thinks, and man knows that he has a soul by the fact that he realizes that he thinks.'"

"Excuse me, Joseph," said Robert, "but in spite of all the respect due to Descartes, I don't share his opinion in this matter. First of all, I believe it wrong for a man to say that he has a soul."

"Oh! I see, Robert, you are a materialist."

"Far from it, that less than anything."

"Then, please explain yourself."

"Well, you speak of man possessing a soul. Then I would ask: What is that man that possesses a soul?"

"What is that man? Don't you see my body, and don't you believe that I have a soul in my body?"

"This is just the point, answered Robert. My opinion is that the I is the soul and that it is the soul that possesses a body, not the body that possesses a soul."

"Is it not the same after all?" did I risk hesitatingly, just to show my interest in the discussion.

"I do not think so," answered Robert politely, but with firmness. He had another lecture to attend, so he went, and while strolling

back to my office I said to myself: "Strange boys! They occupy their brains dissecting on the soul when they have not mastered the rule of agreement of past participles. Foolish boys!"

At the end of the next lecture Jack and Robert came again to my desk. I pretended to be in a hurry and packed my books under my arm. But they would not let me go. "Just a minute," said Jack, "we would like to ask you a question."

"What is it?"

"I tried to apply my mind on my French exercises while I wrote them, but I found it impossible."

"You know that the word impossible is not English."

"May be, but tell me, Professor, whether the mind is physical, or is it?"

Naturally no, it is not physical. As Descartes explained it, the mind is the soul, and the soul is spirit. Then if the mind is spirit, how can I apply it on a book, as I would apply a sheet of paper on that desk?

Well, Descartes is positive; the mind is the soul and the soul is spirit.

"Excuse me, Professor," interrupted Robert, "I dare again to object to Descartes' opinion. I do not believe that the mind is the soul."

"Then what is it?"

"The mind is the mind and the soul is the soul."

"Do you mean they are two separate entities?"

"This is my contention."

"D o not try to split hair. We speak of the soul, mind and emotions, but these are only psychological terms. In reality the mind and the emotions are simply different functions of the soul."

"I am sorry," said Robert, "but it is not my opinion. I believe also that the mind as well as the emotions are material forms."

"At last, you admit being a materialist."

"Just a minute! I do not mean that the mind and emotions are made of physical matter, but of a matter infinitely finer than the physical ether. Anyway, if the emotions and ideas were not material forms how could they react on our bodies?"

"And do you think that the soul is material also?"

"The spark of life, that is the soul, is evidently immaterial, but when it descends into a universe of manifestation, it has to unite itself to some kind of matter."

"Then what is your general idea of the universe?"

"That in a world of manifestation there is no life that is not united to matter, and that there is not a particle of matter that is not vivified by spirit."

I felt that this kind of talk was getting too deep for my mind and I welcomed the sound of the second bell. When walking through the corridors I thought again: "Strange boys!" But this time I did not dare to add: "Foolish boys!" as I realized that they had made me think.

FULL CIRCLE IN RUSSIA

(Scrutator in the London Times)

The verbose democrat, Kerensky, is avenged. He had not a tithe of the ability of the Bolshevik leaders, but if he could have had a hundred years to produce his results, he might have builded more surely than those who triumphed over him. Those who work by persuasion, as he did, can be beaten both by force and by better persuasion, but, at any rate, their fall will hurt them and their country less.

In our judgments on Russia we need not deny the size of the achievement or the sincerity of the revolutionary leaders' faith. The revolutionary method is to crowd into a few years changes that might otherwise take centuries or would never be made at all. There is no limit to the physical force of a new creed that is lucky enough to harness the convulsions of human passion. But the test is whether the formula is capable of growth and will fructify or whether it is a storm that levels everything in its course except the primitive jungle of human nature.

The virtue of evolution is that it implies consent, adaptation and growth; the vice of the revolutionary method is that what is imposed by force is never organic. But, where we pity or condemn, it should be in no spirit of intolerance or conscious superiority. We had the good fortune to begin our progress to freedom early; the law of freedom is bred in us. Because Russia began late, and in a desperate hurry, tyranny and slavery, which had been expelled by the front door, have re-entered by the back.

... Are Not Minds At All

The Dialogue Cont'd by The Commentator

The next time I came upon Jack and Robert and Joseph they were still occupying their brains dissecting on the soul—a more interesting pastime, apparently, than the study of past participles.

Jack was saying to Robert: "You say that the mind is 'made of physical matter, but of a matter infinitely finer than the physical ether.' What kind of an answer is that? Dragging in an ad hoc 'matter' that no one has ever seen or heard of before; entia non sunt multiplicanda, I may remind you. And comparing it to 'physical ether,' a notion that's been defunct for twenty years. Your trouble is that you are not prepared to subscribe to Idealism and you are afraid of being called a Materialist; but your half-way position is untenable. Now I do not try to split hair; I am a Materialist."

"You deny, then," cried Joseph, "that we have a mind or soul or consciousness, an immaterial principle of some sort, that resides in our bodies and animates and controls them?"

"Yes," said Jack, "I do."

"But some things are obviously mental, and other physical; there certainly is a mind as well as a body, and the mind interacts with the body. If I see a ghost my hair stands on end; if something angers me I get red in the face; when I think of going to the dentist my knees shake, my mouth becomes dry and the palms of my hands become moist. How can you deny that my mind is acting on my body?"

"Well," replied Jack, "until you can explain it, I must deny it; and I don't see how you are going to explain it."

"Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face!" said Joseph.

"Oh, is it indeed?" asked Jack. "The mind, you say, is immaterial; it is not part of the body, it has no substance, and does not occupy space. The body, on the other hand, is matter, and has all the qualities of matter—shape, size, weight, density, inertia, and so on. It's not too difficult to understand how one material thing can act on another; both have the same attributes of size, shape and weight by which they can influence or 'get at' each other. One stone can move another stone; but how can a stone affect an idea or an idea move a stone? How can that which has neither size, weight, nor shape, which cannot be seen, heard, or touched, and which does not occupy space, come into contact with things that have all of these properties? That is, how can mind affect matter? They seem to belong to two different worlds, and I for one, fail to see how you can explain their interaction."

"Well," said Joseph, "to get back to Descartes, that was all answered 300 years ago. Descartes and his followers admitted the difference between mind and body, but their doctrine of Occasionalism explained how they worked. It is not the human mind that effects an alteration in the physical world, but a direct act of God. An act of will does not move the body, but on occasion of that act of will a beneficent God intervenes and produces the result that I will. Thus there is no need of an influence passing between two unlike substances."

"But that," said Jack, "is a purely formal and external explanation; surely you're not satisfied with it. Why drag in another entity to explain these two; in the words of Laplace, when Napoleon remarked that the *Mecanique Celeste* made no mention of God, I have no need of that hypothesis. I can throw out both God and mind and nothing is changed."

"Nothing is changed? Without mind there can be no acts of free will; do you even deny we have a free will?"

"Well, it's just as hard to explain as the other. For all we can observe of the process, the results are the same with mind or without. Suppose I cross my legs and will to raise my foot; up it goes and falls back. Suppose instead, that somebody taps my knee with his hand; up it goes and falls back. The two movements are the same; as far as their intrinsic characteristics are concerned, they are indistinguishable. Yet one is caused by a material event, the other by a mental event; apparently two radically different causes produce the same event. And since the movement caused by an act of free will and the movement caused through mech-

anical causation are indistinguishable we are forced to the conclusion that any event in the universe may be caused by one force or the other. The motion of the planets, the coming of storms, all the workings of matter may be due to some sort of free will, and on the other hand every movement of our bodies may be due to mechanical causation. And which, may I ask, is the more plausible hypothesis? Free will causes an arbitrary break in the chain of causation and our actions can be just as well explained without it. When I see a car bearing down on me light waves pass to my retinas, impulses pass from there through nerves to my brain—all this explained by the sciences of physics and physiology—and reaching my brain somehow 'cause' a mental event, an image, an awareness, in my consciousness which is a different order of being. There an act of will takes place and something jumps back into the world of matter, impulses speed out from my brain to my limbs and in a moment I jump clear of the danger. The doctrine of free will bifurcates ourselves and the universe with a hiatus we must jump and do jump, so they say, though completely unable to explain how. Materialism says this break is unnecessary; leave out the inexplicable jump into the higher order of being, join the two ends of your chain of causation and the whole business is completely explained. The laws of life alone will explain our actions."

"But life itself," asked Robert, "breaking his long silence, 'is not the spark of life; that is the soul, evidently immaterial!'"

"No," said Jack, "life is just matter conscious of itself, the chance product of material conditions, evolved under certain conditions and doomed to disappear when those conditions do. Life is a 'mere eddy in the primeval slime'."

"Well, I still believe," said Robert, "that in a world of manifestation there is no life that is not united to matter, and that there is not a particle of matter that is not vivified by spirit."

"A very comforting belief," replied Jack. "Let the Materialists have their arguments if they want; but I know that every particle of matter in my body is 'vivified by spirit.' I am one with the Soul of the Universe, whatever they say. As a philosopher, Robert, you'd make a good theosophist."

REASON FOR THE GOLD MOVEMENTS

(From the London Times)

America's "hot money" problem and her gold problem are of her own making. By maintaining a high adequately America virtually committed herself to a policy of lending abroad to her to pay in gold. Owing to her great natural resources America is rich enough to accumulate a large stock of gold even though she makes no use of it. Most Americans, regarding gold as synonymous with wealth, are quite content that she should possess a high gold stock, though they would like to pay less for it. The United States as a whole is probably less concerned about the maldistribution of gold than almost any other country, though she has as much if not more to gain from a redistribution. Nowadays it is doubtful whether much gold is required to settle international trade balances for international trade on credit has virtually ceased. Gold movements today reflect the anxiety of owners of capital to find a place of refuge for their money against the risks of currency depreciation, revolution and war. The two chief places of refuge are the United States and Britain, and the former is the greater.

He was henpecked and dined—and drunk—well. He took off his shoes and crept upstairs with a little noise as possible. At the first landing he knocked over a bowl of goldfish and sent them crashing to the bottom of the stairs. His wife appeared.

"Drunk again," she remarked.

"No," he roared, "but I'll teach those goldfish not to snap at me when I pass."

THOSE STRANGE AMERICANS

By C. D. Gordon

It is unfortunate that the citizens of the U.S.A. (hereafter referred to as Americans) do not wear rings in their noses or those handy plates that certain African natives carry around in their lips. It would be fun to describe such a race. Many travellers seeing no such evidence of another nation, have immediately jumped to the conclusion that Canadians and Americans are not very distinctly differentiated species of the genus homo sapiens. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is the purpose of this paper to describe a few of these differences that less acute observers have missed.

As every good and loyal Britisher knows, due to a slight misunderstanding over some stamps in 1776, England was forced to kick the United States out of the Empire. Ever since then periodic attempts have been made by this country to get back in but, to date, with not much success. First of all, the Americans tried to copy the Union Jack, but they could only remember the colors and, like most Canadians today, became completely confused about the design. Finally giving up with a headache the perplexing problem, they simply made all the lines run across instead of having them all mixed up cross-crossways. The effect, with some stars added, is quite pretty, but, being decidedly not union jacks, it constitutes perhaps the greatest single difference between the States and Canada.

Passing over the intervening attempts to rejoin the Empire, I will only just mention a campaign being carried on now by certain anglophile newspapers and magazines. Esquire tries to make England like America by insisting on the superiority of rough, manly and super-expensive English clothes and sporting equipment; and many newspapers make a point of printing pictures of Queen Mary kissing orphan children or Queen Elizabeth speaking to coal miners at least every other day. (This is meant to be ambiguous.)

Apart from this trait, the first thing I noticed when I entered this country (all essays of this kind say that) was the peculiarly significant hue of the mail boxes. They were not even vaguely pink, but a dull and uncompromising green. The one-cent stamp was green too, and if anybody is interested the grass was green too. As I said this was very significant, but I'm sure I don't know of what. Perhaps it reflects the fresh vigorous youth of this country, or perhaps they only had green paint, or perhaps they thought that red was too communistic. Yes, I believe the last is right, now I come to think of it. That would account for capitalism in this country, and capitalism, as every Albertan knows, is a very bad thing indeed.

Another thing that must profoundly affect the youth of America in their formative years is their sad pronunciation of the last letter of the alphabet. Not for about a month after I arrived here did I have occasion to spell aloud any word beginning with Z, but then one day I spelt zoo "zed oh oh." Rather to my surprise, no one understood, and I began to think I must, in a fit of absent-mindedness, have spelt Zoroastrianism instead. But no! I discovered that their pronunciation of Z was "zee." Think what that means. The babies are deprived of that little rhyme at the end of the alphabet—

"W X Y Z,
Put out the lights and go to bed."
Poor kiddies! Needless to say, I felt it my duty, though I have done nothing about it as yet, to carry on a vigorous campaign of education.

The third major symptom of Americanism is tea, or rather the lack of it. Strangely, they do not seem to miss their dishes of tea "as a refresher in the morning, to relieve that mid-afternoon tiredness and to put them to sleep at night" (adv.). On the other hand, they seem to make their days one long "pause that refreshes," so much so indeed that I have become very greedy for a nice large block of Coca Cola shares. I have not, however, been converted, and I still miss my tea, the bonny beverage from Ceylon, the pioneer's prized possession and the sine qua non of tea parties, the sedative supreme for jangled nerves, the soothing elixir of revitalization, oh, liquid dream of heaven which—but this, after all, is an essay on Americans and they, alas, lack it. What is any nation without tea?

Another thing that is undermining the American character is the cheapness of the cigarettes they smoke. Whereas no self-respecting Cana-

dian would be seen dead smoking a cigarette (if he could do that in such a state) worth less than one cent, the Americans habitually weaken their constitution (including all the amendments and the supreme court) by using cheap brands, 20 for 15c. As for cigars, I can state it as an absolute truth that in the United States I have never seen any man smoke.

A disease peculiar to the States, and one which is contributing to their slowly progressing mental wreckage, is called abbreviatitis. It consists of an inflammation of the faculty of condensation and expresses itself in various symptoms, such as CCC, CIO AFL, AAA, etc. The last has been isolated and eliminated, but not before it had caused a wave of vegetarianism throughout the country because it had killed off all the cattle, sheep and pigs. It was, while it lasted, worse than hoof and mouth disease. In Canada this sort of thing has not yet struck the country. We just trust to luck, and the cattle die anyway and the crops seem to fail without AAA. So we may see that this is no very radical difference between the two countries.

These few points will, I think, be sufficient to show those who have not the perspicacity to see the wide gulf in everyday life and customs between these two great countries, that wide and great differences do exist. But perhaps one may say that I have been too sharp, and seen distinctions of type and race and culture where there are only superficial variations; to answer this I have saved to the end a clinching argument. No one can deny the difference between the countries that arises from the fact that the United States is south of the 49th parallel and Canada is north of it. If I were pressed I could argue the difference between the names of the countries, but I think I shall save that argument for some future article.

AT THE CONFERENCE

Niebuhr:

If for no other reason than a purely biological one, there will never be absolute equality in the world.

Motherhood is a vocation—fatherhood is an avocation.

Germans have had more education per square head than any other nation of Europe.

I spent thirteen years in Detroit under the shadow of Henry Ford.

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CAPITOL THEATRE, one week starting Saturday—"Victoria The Great," with Anna Neagle.

STRAND THEATRE, Sat., Mon., Tues., Jan. 8, 10, 11—Pat O'Brien and George Brent in "Submarine D1".

EMPRESS THEATRE, Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 10, 11, 12—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "Firefly".

PRINCESS THEATRE, Wed., Jan. 12—Suencer Tracy and Gladys George in "They Gave Him a Gun," and James Dunn in "Venus Makes Trouble"; Thurs., Fri., Sat., Ritz Bros. in "Life Begins in College."

RIALTO THEATRE, for one week commencing on Saturday, January 8th—"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Fredrick March.

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GATEWAY SPORT SECTION

Interfaculty Hockey League Resumes Schedule

Engineers Lengthen Lead In 'A' Section; Ar-Ag-Com-Law, Science Tied In 'B' League

EIGHT GAMES PLAYED AS FINE BRAND OF HOCKEY IS DISHED UP IN SPITE OF SOFT ICE

Both sections of the Interfaculty Hockey League swung into action again on Saturday after the long lay-off over the Christmas vacation. Slow ice greeted the eight clubs as they ran off four encounters during the afternoon, but in spite of this disadvantage, a fine brand of hockey was dished up.

The leadership of each section remained unchanged, with the Engineers at the top of the heap in "A" league and Arts-Ag-Com-Law tied with the Engineers for first place in the "B" division.

The slide-rulers "A" rang up their fourth straight win by a 3-1 score at the expense of the Medicals. With Bud Chesney making plays in spite of the sloppy ice conditions, the Engineers tallied once in each period. The Meds saved themselves from a complete whitewashing when hard-working Lorne Oatway sank one in the last frame. Miller bagged the first Engineer goal; Schulte, assisted by Chesney, the second, and Davis, assisted again by Chesney, the third.

In the second "A" league contest, Pharm-Dents moved into a tie for second place in the standing with the Meds by taking a 4-2 decision from the lowly Arts-Ag-Com-Law combination. Naimark and Dixon led the winners with a goal and an assist apiece. Teammates McEwen and Moore picked off tallies unassisted. Murray scored for the

A-A-C-L sextette after taking Yelland's pass. Yelland soloed for the other marker.

Arts-Ag-Com-Law "B" squad remained in a tie for leadership of the junior loop, as led by Bruce Sangster, they trounced the Meds 5-1. Sangster found the net four times and assisted on the other of his team's goals. N. Haddad gained three assists and one goal. Sangster also got the Meds goal, the first of the game, when he inadvertently knocked it into his own cage.

Engineers, co-holders of first place, kept pace with the Artsmen by outshooting the winless Pharm-Dents 3-1. Brown and Prokopy stood out on the Science men's attack, the former counting twice and the latter getting credit for two assists, one on Brown's first goal. Stubb completed the Engineers' game-winning total.

Wright scored the lone counter for the Pharm-Dents.

Lineups:
Pharm-Dents — Diner, Walker, Fraser, McEwen, Dickson, Moore, Campbell, Naimark.

A-A-C-L—Maxwell, Wilson, England, McLaws, Brimacombe, Gore, Haddad, Murray, Yelland, Crockett.

Arts—Kokotailo, Jamieson, McDonald, Urquhart, Sangster, Haddad, Pallisen, Buchanan, Scott, Garrett.

Meds—Young, Dobson, Casper, McFadden, Welch, Hettinger, Bell, Baker, Lott.

Referee—Ross Stanley.

CHESNEY LEADING POINT GETTER ON ROAD TRIP

	G.	A.	P.	Pen.	in
Chesney	6	2	8	2	
Stanley	5	2	7	0	
S. Costigan	1	6	7	0	
Stark	3	3	6	6	
Drake	4	0	4	0	
McKay	2	2	4	6	
P. Costigan	1	3	4	4	
Sharpe	1	2	3	0	
Hall	0	0	2	2	
Townsend	2	0	2	0	
Totals	25	20	45	20	

VETERAN



BOB ZENDER

Perennial defence star, who returned to the hockey wars last week. Bob will see action again on Saturday night against the Capitols.

Boxers Start Training For Intervarsity Meet With U. Of Saskatchewan In February

COACH BEAUMONT PERFECTING HIS PUGILISTS FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE SLUGFEST

Boxers will resume training on Monday, Jan. 10, in St. Joe's gym, on the same days and hours as last year, Monday and Wednesday at 4:30. Later this month extra workouts will be held on Saturday afternoons to harden the men for the spring tournament.

With the newcomers well schooled in the rudiments of the punching game, Coach Beaumont will be working on the finer points of the art, and teaching his pupils ringcraft, new attack and defence tactics, and harder and faster punching. All the men from last year's club are expected to be on hand for the beginning of the second

and more important half of the boxing season. Newcomers will be welcome in the gym, says the coach.

The winner of the Beaumont Trophy, symbol of the "best boxer" on the campus, will be chosen from the men turning out for the sport during this term. The cup is awarded on the basis of progress in boxing, sportsmanship, boxing ability and interest in the club. Anyone who is a regular attendee at workouts is eligible for the award, and there are no tournament or experience pre-requisites attached.

Members of the intervarsity team will be given minor sport A's. Other outstanding members of the club will be given a chance to get their A's by meeting outside competition some time during the next two months.

From the group of leather-pushing pugs who begin training again on Monday, Wally Beaumont will choose his intervarsity team to meet the Green and White men from the University of Saskatchewan at the end of February.

Coach Beaumont has brought his club through two collegiate meets with victories, and is determined to make it three in a row by taking the meet again this year. Several men in the interfac tournament showed boxing class, and are expected to be very much in the running when the Green and Gold bearers are picked.

Via the grapevine, it was learned that the U. of S. have received new boxing blood during the past year, and that they are out to stop their string of losses to the Alberta mitt-men.

With the two colleges definitely out to win, there should be a grand slugfest in February. Beaumont says there will, and he says that he will have his men in condition to make it three straight or else.

Selection of the team will be purely on the basis of the performances in the gym, and the interfac tournament results will not have a heavy bearing on the choosing of the men.

FIGURES TELL STORY OF BEAR WIN OVER GONZAGA

Alberta 9, Gonzaga 3.

Lineups:
Alberta—McLaren, Stark, Hall, Zender, McKay, P. Costigan, Stanley, Sharpe, S. Costigan, Chesney, Drake.
Gonzaga—Freney, Zarowney, Pettigrew, Lindsay, Thompson, Hall, Carstens, Gelinas, Haddad, McGrath, Sutherland.

Summary

First period: Scoring—(1) Alberta, Chesney (Stark), 2:15; (2) Gonzaga, McGrath (Thompson), 13:35. Penalties: McKay (2), Hall, Lindsay, Gelinas, P. Costigan.

Second period: Scoring—(3) Gonzaga, Thompson (Lindsay), 2:06; (4) Alberta, P. Costigan (Stark), 9:33; (5) Alberta, Sharpe, 10:30; (6) Alberta, Chesney (Stark), 12:31; (7) Alberta, Drake (S. Costigan), 17:30; (8) Alberta, Stanley (Sharpe), 19:20. Penalties: Carstens, Zarowney, Lindsay.

Third period: Scoring—(9) Alber-

FROM THE BENCH

By Don Carlson

The Golden Bears are still the class of the league, in spite of all the contrary comment that has been stirred up along the boulevards. And they have the statistics to back them up too, because, after all, it takes goals to win games, and victories to hold first place. It is obvious that with five wins in as many starts, with a clean sheet on the loss and tie side of the scorebook, the Green and Gold must be holding more than their own in the hockey wars. . . .

There has been quite a lot of fuss made about Varsity's so-called "style" of play. Several reports have been drifting around about the "rough" and "dirty" tactics which the Bears use to win their games. This observer hasn't noticed anything out of the ordinary in that respect; in fact, the highly-rated rival Senior Six League isn't exactly an afternoon tea party either. . . .

There has also been some talk about weak refereeing doing no good in maintaining a bit of law and order in the intermediate clashes. Of course, we do admit that the arbitrating in this loop was not quite so high a standard as the Senior Six has at its disposal; but we certainly have seen worse officiating, too. It might be a good idea to ask the opinions of the players themselves on that matter before making any unfair decisions. The men who are right down on the ice, shoulder to shoulder with the referee for sixty minutes, and who must accept his decisions as law, are far better suited to decide such an argument than the self-appointed hockey brain who rules in the bleachers. . . .

We feel that we cannot ignore the story of the Varsity-Capitol game last Wednesday night, which appeared in one of the overtown dailies the following day. It shocked us greatly to realize that a brother scribe had allowed his apparently tainted individual opinions to sneak into his news write-up of a hockey clash. Especially when his brickbats were merely personal insinuations as to the performance and ability of big Dave McKay. This observer has watched McKay play hockey in local junior circles for two winters, as well as in the intermediate league this season. The picture painted by our brother-in-arms is a total misrepresentation of the colorful red-head, and if McKay's style has somewhat led our friend aside, as it apparently has done, we would like to advise him to go and watch a few defencemen play in higher hockey circles—yes, even in the above-mentioned Alberta Senior Six. . . .

We might add that McKay's boisterous style is not new to him this year. Ever since he first began to perform in this city he has been the same fearless rearguard that he is today. He is a smart hockey player, and in spite of what our rival across the river has declared, he will always rank high among the many starry men who do their puck-chasing in the intermediate loop. If you doubt our word, just ask any member of Gainer's, the Beavers or Wetaskiwin what is their opinion of him. . . .

In view of the fact that our senior hockey team has lately been successful in defeating Gonzaga University in Spokane, it is interesting to note how the Canadian college hockey squads in the East are faring with their brothers across the line. Last week's game in that sector demonstrate the marked superiority which the Canucks hold over the Americans in the puck game. . . .

Next week this column will present for your pleasure a guest writer. He is Bill Johnston, Assistant Sports Editor of the University of Idaho Argonaut. Bill conducts a weekly sport commentary in that college newspaper, and will conduct a series of exchange articles with this scribe, comparing the sporting set-up as it exists on the campuses across the line with that which is, at present, in force at Alberta. . . .

HOW COLLEGIANS LICKED HIGHLY-RATED ROSSLAND

Varsity 4, Rossland 2.

Lineups:

Varsity — McLaren, Townsend, Stark, Hall, McKay, Zender, Stanley, Sharpe, S. Costigan, Drake, Chesney.
Rossland—Williams, Wynn, Neil, LeCree, Cowland, Welykochoy, Wade, Hansen, Wanless, Salmond, Petrosky.

First period: Scoring—(1) Varsity, Townsend (Stanley), 8:00; (2) Varsity, Townsend (S. Costigan), 14:01; (3) Rossland, Cowland (LeCree), 18:30. Penalty: None.

Second period: Scoring—(4) Alberta, Stanley (McKay), 16:35. Penalties: Stark, Neil.

Third period: Scoring—(5) Rossland, Wanless (Wynn), 13:25; (6) Varsity, Stark (McKay), 17:10. Penalty: Wynn.

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Sunday, 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE SUNDAY

COMMERCE, SCIENCE WIN CAGE GAMES IN INTERFAC. LEAGUE

LAW TAKES FIRST LICKING OF SEASON

Thursday night the interfaculty basketball rivalry was resumed, when Commerce outshot Pharm-Dents 43-38, and the lanky Laws suffered their first defeat at the hands of the Engineers.

The first game was rough and wide open. One of the most accurate shooting forward lines in the league, Bell, Wallace and Payne, accounted for the Commerce victory by netting 13, 13 and 12 respectively. For the losers, Stokes, Walker and Overback were outstanding.

In the second game of the evening a determined and clever assault by the Engineers finally wore down the Laws, who succumbed by a 36-27 score. The Engineers were matched stride by stride in the first half, but broke through the Law's defence in the second to gain their 9-point lead. Prokopy, McMeekin and Johnson starred for the Engineers; while Reinhardt and Hurlburt were the lead men for the Laws.

The lineups:
Commerce—Smith 2, Bill 13, Wallace 13, Meech, O'Meara 3, Brown, Payne 12. Total 43.
Pharm-Dent—Overback 10, Martin 5, Stokes 11, Walker 8, Rusen 2, Palovsky 2. Total 38.
Engineers—Davis, Balderson 6, Johnson 8, Prokopy 10, Atkin 2, McMeekin 8, Coote. Total 36.
Law—Morris 2, Hendricks, Hutton, McKenzie 7, Reinhardt 6, Davidson 4, Hurlburt 8. Total 27.

ia, Stanley, 2:03; (10) Alberta, Drake (Chesney), 11:40; (11) Gonzaga, Hall (Lindsay), 11:30; (12) Alberta, McKay (Sharpe), 15:14. Penalties: Gelinas, Lindsay, Chesney.

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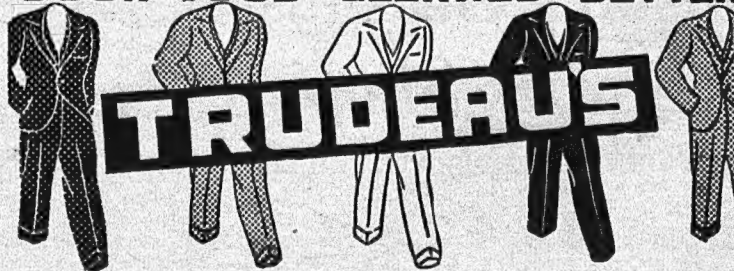
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